

DAILY REPORT

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YASUHIRO NAKASONE BECOMES NEW PRIME MINISTER

Diet Election

OW260547 Tokyo KYODO in English 0540 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Nov 26 KYODO -- The Japanese Diet (parliament), Friday named ruling party leader Yasuhiro Nakasone as new prime minister to succeed Zenko Suzuki, who had been in power since July 1980.

Nakasone won a majority vote for the premiership in an opening plenary session of both houses of the Diet. He was named new president of the Liberal-Democratic Party at a convention held Thursday. Backed by the conservative party, which has a solid majority in both houses of parliament, Nakasone easily beat opposition party challengers seeking nomination for the top government post.

Upon his installation as new prime minister, Nakasone, 64, started forming a Cabinet lineup which will be completed by Friday night and formally invested in ceremonies to be held at the Imperial Palace in the presence of Emperor Hirohito.

Political sources said Nakasone has tentatively decided to name Noboru Takeshita finance minister. Takeshita is a senior member of the LDP faction led by former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka. The sources are carefully watching Nakasone's selection of other key Cabinet members such as chief Cabinet secretary, foreign minister and minister of international trade and industry.

A change in the LDP presidency usually means a reshuffle of party leadership, but the sources said Nakasone has decided to retain Secretary General Susumu Nikaido and Rokusuke Tanaka, chairman of the Policy Affairs Research Council. Nikaido is a top official of the Tanaka faction and Rokusuke Tanaka is Suzuki's top aide.

The third LDP executive post, the Executive Council chairmanship, is likely to be given to a member of the third largest faction headed by former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, the sources said.

LDP Acceptance Speech

OW250815 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0432 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Speech by Yasuhiro Nakasone, new LDP president, at the 25 November extraordinary LDP convention, accepting his election as party president -- live]

[Text] I have just been named by this extraordinary party convention as LDP president. I wish to humbly accept this undeserved honor and I ask for your continued favor. [applause] I doubt very much whether I, as a man with no pretensions either to learning or ability, deserve the honored post of the LDP president. But, fortunately given the cooperation and friendship of all party members and associate members across the country, I am determined to exert myself to the utmost to discharge my duties, and once again I ask for your cooperation.

To begin with, I want to pay tribute to former President Suzuki for his achievements. He has implemented bold measures, such as administrative and fiscal reforms and the revision of the national constituency system for election of the House of Councillors. He has also made his best efforts for intraparty unity and harmony. His graceful resignation has impressed us so much. We wish to express our heartfelt gratitude and respect for his unremitting progress and efforts, and heartily pray for his health and continued daily guidance to us. Please, President Suzuki, give us your help.

[applause]

Well, the month-long presidential election has come to an end at last. I think the attention of all our people is now focused on the LDP. We have to fill a political vacuum as soon as possible, and I think the party leadership and a new Cabinet must be formed as soon as possible to tide over our current difficulties. I believe that to this end, it is most important to establish a system of partywide cooperation.
[applause]

I think that is what the whole nation also expects in order to tide over this difficult situation. I am determined to exert my utmost, with your cooperation, to establish a system of party unity and partywide cooperation, and I ask for your cooperation in this regard. [applause]

I was born in 1918. The post of LDP president has been carried down to the generation born in the Taisho era for the first time. I will strive to carry on the exploits of those seniors born in the Meiji era and look forward to the vibrant activities of the Showa-born youth so that the three generations of the Meiji, Taisho and Showa eras can give full play to the potential of the LDP in solid unity, thus setting an example for the 110 million people. I also ask for the cooperation of all our party members in this regard.

It has been 27 years since the LDP was founded. It has endeavored to improve parliamentary politics, which can develop through close contacts between the government party and opposition parties. In this sense, we will always see to it that we discuss things well with officials of opposition parties, conduct full debate with them, seek ways to cooperate and bring parliamentary politics to perfection. In retrospect, the Imperial Diet convened its first session 92 years ago today, 25 November 1890. Giving deep thought to the efforts of our forefathers to establish this system of parliamentary democracy, we will strive to carry on this fine tradition and further develop it.

The situations at home and abroad are very serious, and I think both Japan and the LDP are faced with serious trials. But our forefathers since the Meiji era have always overcome the kinds of difficulties we have now, with the unity of the people and under the responsibility of the politicians. I am confident we will be able to overcome our current difficulties by our own efforts with the cooperation of the people, and I hope to move forward together with them.

I am not gifted, and looking back on my 35 years of political career, I have to say that I have caused much trouble to our party members and done many imprudent things. I will deeply reflect on this and listen humbly and heartily to your advice and suggestions and translate them into action. Party members and associate members across the country, please help this man, Nakasone. Since I am determined to work at the head of you, I want to conclude my speech by respectfully asking for your cooperation. Please give me your help.

Suzuki Cabinet Resignation

0W260049 Tokyo KYODO in English 0042 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Nov 26, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and his 20-member Cabinet resigned en masse Friday to open way for his successor Yasuhiro Nakasone to form a new government. The new prime minister is expected to complete his own Cabinet during the course of Friday.

Party Leaders Named

OW260817 Tokyo KYODO in English 0800 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 26, KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday retained Susumu Nikaido as secretary general of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. Before appointing new Cabinet ministers, he also gave the post of party Executive Council Chairman to Kichizo Hosoda and kept Rokusuke Tanaka as chairman of the party Policy Affairs Research Council.

Business Leaders' Reaction

OW241033 Tokyo KYODO in English 1008 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 24, KYODO -- Japanese business leaders Wednesday welcomed the triumph of veteran politician Yasuhiro Nakasone virtually elected as new president of the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) to succeed outgoing LDP President and Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki. The leaders made the remark after Nakasone won a landslide victory over his three contenders in an LDP presidential primary.

Business executives said the LDP factions should swiftly patch up their strife in the primary and restore their unity to push actively for the targeted administrative and fiscal reforms and the settlement of mounting international trade frictions.

Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, called on the new regime to endeavor, first of all, to regain public faith in politics.

Yoshihiro Inayama, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), urged the LDP factions to restore their unity quickly under the new leader, and make every effort to achieve an austere yet highly efficient government. To cope with trade frictions, Inayama called on the government to open the Japanese market much wider to foreign interests.

Nagano expected the new regime to take steps to bail out medium-size and small businesses, now feeling the pinch of the prolonged recession.

Inayama also stressed the urgent need for the government to take quick action to help the structurally depressed industries, such as aluminum, petrochemical, ferroalloy and electric-arc furnace steelmaking, overcome the recession.

Yohei Mimura, president of Mitsubishi Corp., Japan's No. 1 trading company, called on the new chief of government to devote primary efforts to achieve administrative and fiscal reform. He said the new government leader should endeavor for the present market-opening package, being implemented rapidly, to have a significant and substantial effect on international trade. Mimura also called on the government for positive efforts so that the international trade system will be restructured along the lines of free trade.

Yoshiro Araki, president of the Federation of Bankers Associations of Japan, expressed his wish that the new government leader would display his strong leadership to attain administrative streamlining and restore the nation's fiscal health.

Opposition Parties' Reactions

OW241157 Tokyo KYODO in English 1145 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 24, KYODO -- Japan's opposition parties all reacted negatively Wednesday to the virtual election of key Cabinet Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone as new president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party to succeed outgoing LDP chief and Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

Nakasone's victory in the LDP primary election Wednesday has increased a fear that a new government would come under greater influence of former Premier Kakuei Tanaka, now a non-LDP member because of the Lockheed trial but still a leader of the LDP's biggest faction, the parties said in statements released Wednesday.

The opposition camp harshly criticized the LDP for the "political vacuum" of more than 40 days during which, the parties claimed, the ruling party did nothing but conduct a factional struggle.

The No. 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party warned against a new government, headed by Nakasone, recalling his "reactionary and militaristic" remarks in the past.

The Komeito Party asserted that the factional feud during the LDP preliminary presidential election clearly showed that no one could expect the LDP to reform and purify its factional structure.

The Democratic Socialist Party chided the LDP for the long "political vacuum," which it said was a result of a fierce factional rivalry.

The Japan Communist Party described Nakasone as a supporter of right-wing ideology and an active advocate of constitutional revision. Under Nakasone, moves for reinforcing defense buildup under the Japan-U.S. security alliance will grow more and more, the party said.

The New Liberal Club also feared an increasing influence of ex-Premier Tanaka and cautioned against larger defense buildup and constitutional amendments.

The United Social Democratic Party (Shiminren) termed the outcome of the LDP preliminary election as the worst choice by the ruling party.

Meanwhile, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), Japan's largest labor federation, issued a statement declaring an all-out fight against Nakasone's government, which it claimed comes under the shadow of former Premier Tanaka.

JAPAN-USSR FISHERY TALKS OPEN IN TOKYO 24 NOV

OW241221 Tokyo KYODO in English 1205 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 24, KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union started fishery talks in Tokyo Wednesday to discuss bilateral fish catch quotas within their 200-mile economic zones and their fishing periods.

The talks, the first governmental meeting held between them after the death of Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev, will turn into full-fledged negotiations from Thursday, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Japan is expected to ask for the present annual quota of 750,000 tons and expansion of its fishing areas within the Soviet economic zone.

The Soviets are understood to seek Japan's cooperation in increasing its catch which reached only 30 percent of its 650,000-ton annual quota.

Akira Matsuura, head of the Fisheries Agency, represented Japan while N.P. Kudryavtsev, fisheries vice minister, led the Soviet delegation.

LATE REPORT: NAKASONE CABINET ANNOUNCED

0W261007 [Editorial Report] Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese at 1238 GMT on 26 November carried live coverage of a press conference held by newly appointed Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda at the prime minister's official residence, announcing the following new Cabinet lineup:

Prime minister	Yasuhiro Nakasone
Justice minister	Akira Hatano
Foreign minister	Shintaro Abe
Finance minister	Noboru Takeshita
Education minister	Mitsuo Setoyama
Health and welfare minister	Yoshiro Hayashi
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries minister	Iwazo Kaneko
International trade and industry minister	Sadanori Yamanaka
Transport minister	Takashi Hasegawa
Posts and telecommunications minister	Tokutaro Higaki
Labor minister	Akira Ono
Construction minister	Hideo Utsumi
Home affairs minister (chairman, National Safety Commission)	Sachio Yamamoto
State minister (chief cabinet secretary)	Masaharu Gotoda
State minister (director-general, Prime Minister's Office; director-general, Okinawa Development Agency)	Hyosuke Niwa
State minister (director-general, Administrative Management Agency)	Kunikichi Saito
State minister (director-general, Defense Agency)	Kazuko Tanikawa
State minister (director-general, Economic Planning Agency)	Jun Shiozaki
State minister (director-general, Science and Technology Agency)	Takaaki Yasuda
State minister (director-general, Environmental Agency)	Matazo Kajiki
State minister (director-general, National Land Development Agency; director-general, Hokkaido Development Agency)	Mutsuki Kato
Director, Cabinet Legislative Bureau	Reijiro Tsunoda

After announcing the Cabinet list, Gotoda said that an imperial attestation ceremony is scheduled for 1000 [0100 GMT] tomorrow at the Imperial Palace and the first Cabinet meeting is tentatively set for about 1220 [0320 GMT]. Gotoda then explained the backgrounds of appointment of many Tanaka-faction members in the new Cabinet in reply to reporters' questions.

The press conference ended at 1254 GMT.

U.S.-SOUTH KOREAN MILITARY MANEUVERS DENOUNCED

SK260238 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2252 GMT 25 Nov 82

[NODONG SINMUN 26 November commentary: "A Game of Heightening Tension"]

[Text] On 23 November the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets kicked up a racket, playing with fire, called the joint firepower exercise of the U.S. and puppet armies in the middle frontline area south of the Military Demarcation Line, firing missiles and rockets and mobilizing a large number of air force elements, such as B-52 strategic bombers, F-16 fighter-bombers and A-10 close support planes.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppets have raved that the aim of the recent exercise is to demonstrate an air support capability for ground forces and to develop the capability for joint air operations by the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces and the South Korean puppet army in circumstances simulating real warfare. This shows that the aim of the exercise was to complete preparations for joint tactical air operations by the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces and the South Korean puppet army, and that this exercise was conducted as part of the preparations for an all-out war designed to suddenly attack us from land, sea and air in accordance with a war plan which has already been formulated.

It is well known that, while advocating the reconstruction of a strong America and of superiority through strength, the present U.S. rulers are frantically running amok to fulfill their wild desire for world conquest through military means and that they have designated the Korean Peninsula as a testing ground for power confrontation. As a matter of fact, to achieve such a criminal aim, the U.S. imperialists have greatly increased their aggressive forces and the puppet armed forces in South Korea and in the surrounding areas and have ceaselessly staged joint military exercises between the U.S. and puppet forces. This year alone the U.S. imperialists staged various joint military exercises, including Team Spirit 1982. They recently staged a large-scale mobile naval offensive exercise by deploying in the sea east of our country warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, including the aircraft carriers Enterprise and Midway.

Needless to say, the wicked and vicious aim these frantic military exercises is to wickedly and militarily threaten the Korean people, to maintain a fascist colonial ruling system by reviving the murderous Chon Tu-hwan ring isolated at home and abroad and facing an impasse, and to drive the puppets to a war adventure against the northern half of the republic.

The danger of war in Korea has further increased because of the reckless maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan clique -- a group of the most wicked executors of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war. While seeking a military adventure to break out of the serious political and economic crisis and while increasing the manpower strength and equipment of the puppet armed forces by following the U.S. imperialists' policy of strength, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has abused all human and material resources in South Korea in making war preparations, reorganizing social and political life into a wartime system and concocting evil wartime laws and has given impetus to military training for youths, students and residents. This clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- a group of their stooges -- have more indiscretely run amok to light the fuse of a new war in Korea.

To eliminate the danger of war in Korea, to guarantee peace and to achieve peaceful reunification, we should hinder the U.S. imperialists' and the South Korean puppets' policy of aggression and war. Our people are watching with high vigilance the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to provoke a new war. They will never tolerate any military provocation by the rascals.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets should carefully ponder the consequence to be wrought by their reckless war rackets and should act discreetly. The game of war collusion sought by them will only result in expediting their downfall.

VRPR FORECASTS DESTRUCTION OF U.S. EMBASSY IN SEOUL

SK250711 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] People of all walks of life are of the unanimous opinion that the setting of the U.S. cultural center in Kwangju on fire by the patriotic residents is a manifestation of our unyielding national spirit to the world at home and abroad. A certain Mr Kim, a worker residing in Hwanggum-dong in Kwangju, expressed delight that the U.S. cultural center in Kwangju was set on fire again, and said: The arson at the Kwangju U.S. cultural central is a warning to the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are colonizing this land and enslaving our masses and attempting to perpetuate the colonial rule. The U.S. imperialists should be clearly aware that the "Yankee go home" slogan of our people is far from a vain slogan and should immediately withdraw from this land. In the event that the U.S. imperialists fail to withdraw in compliance with the consistent demand of our people and attempt to carry on the colonial rule, they will face humiliating defeat.

A certain Mr Yi, a student of Seoul National University, describing the arson at the U.S. cultural central in Kwangju as representative of our intensifying anti-U.S. struggle, said: Our anti-U.S. struggle will increase in intensity from now on. Yesterday, the U.S. cultural central was set on fire in Pusan and Kwangju; tomorrow, the U.S. Embassy will be destroyed by explosion. The U.S. imperialists had better withdraw immediately if they want to avoid being burned and killed in the flames of our people's anti-U.S. struggle.

A certain Mr Kang, a student of Chonnam University in Kwangju, expressing solidarity with the patriotic act of those who set fire to the U.S. cultural central in Kwangju, said: At present Chon Tu-hwan, the faithful dog serving the U.S. imperialists, is desperately searching for the patriots who set fire to the U.S. cultural center in Kwangju. We must protect these people who are struggling to terminate the U.S. colonial rule and to win national independence. The act of accusing these people is treachery helping the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan ring; therefore, we should protect them. He added: Those who commit treacherous act of accusing the patriots shall not escape from the trial of the masses. He concluded his remark by urging all the people to bravely join in the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle.

VRPR DISCUSSES FIRE AT KWANGJU CULTURAL CENTER

SK251355 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will discuss the patriotic act of setting fire to the U.S. cultural center in Kwangju. At a time when anti-U.S. sentiment has daily increased throughout the country, the U.S. cultural center in Kwangju was once again engulfed

in flames. As already reported, patriotic youths on the night of 20 November threw a Molotov cocktail to the rooftop of the auditorium of the U.S. cultural center in Hwanggum-dong, Kwangju. Thus, they set fire to this building. As a result, the U.S. cultural center was engulfed in the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle, and the Yankee aggressors shivered in anxiety and panic.

This incident is not a mere arson. This is evidence of resistance showing that Kwangju has never died, but is alive, and that the Kwangju popular uprising has not been terminated, but is continuing. This is the manifestation of the indomitable will of our people not to tolerate Yankee aggressors and traitors and to pay back the price of blood shed in Kwangju a thousand times.

The Kwangju citizens and our patriotic people cannot forget generation after generation the great tragic event of bloodshed in which the Chon Tu-hwan ring, instigated by the Yankee aggressors, brutally suppressed the heroic Kwangju popular uprising, thereby dying Kwangju with the blood shed by its fellow countrymen. Therefore, the Kwangju citizens and patriotic people of all walks of life throughout the country are undauntedly and resolutely waging a righteous anti-U.S. nation-saving struggle with the single desire of revenge to soothe the rancor of Kwangju and to pay back the price of the blood shed at the time of the Kwangju uprising, shouting, "Yankees must withdraw," and "Overthrow Chon Tu-hwan." In particular, patriotic youths and students, who live up to justice and patriotism and who are always resolute in their struggle, are steadily waging a bold and courageous anti-U.S. struggle.

By setting fire to the U.S. cultural center in Kwangju at the end of 1980, patriotic youths in that city once again demonstrated at home and abroad by the spirit of resistance that Kwangju was not dead, but alive. In March of this year, following this incident, passionately patriotic students in Pusan, including Mun Pu-sik, set fire at the U.S. cultural center in that city. Patriotic students of Kangwon University waged a righteous anti-U.S. struggle in which they burned the Stars and Stripes. This is a clear manifestation of the firm will of anti-U.S. resistance cherished by our people to show that they are not dead, but alive, to chastise the Yankee aggressors without fail and to achieve national liberation and independence. Our people have been encouraged by this, and the Yankee aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- a group of their stooges -- shivered in anxiety and panic. Such being the case, in the wake of the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan, they strengthened a fascist offensive against democratic, patriotic forces by using a barbarous method of randomly arresting and confining patriots and innocent people by spreading a dragnet across the country, thereby creating a great whirlwind of arrests and by sentencing them at a murderous trial to the maximum penalty, such as capital punishment and imprisonment for life. Not giving in to any fascist suppressive measures, our patriotic people have resolutely waged the anti-U.S., nation-saving struggle in various ways.

The Kwangju patriots' setting fire to the U.S. cultural center in the city is a clear manifestation of their anti-U.S. desire to save the nation and is a patriotic act demonstrating the indomitable will of our people to pay back the price of the blood shed in Kwangju by a thousand times and to wage a decisive struggle to the end against the Yankee aggressors.

In an attempt to arrest patriots, the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- a group of pro-U.S. toadyish traitors -- regarding patriotic acts as crimes, has established an investigation headquarters at the Kwangju police station and created a great whirlwind of arrests. This is in no way an offensive conducted by the strong, but a deathbed writhing by pro-U.S. traitors who are facing downfall.

No fascist suppressive measure can frustrate the anti-U.S. resistance spirit of our people. Nor can this measure tide over the crisis of their rule.

Today, our people are grinding their teeth in resentment over the murderous act jointly committed by Yankee rascals and the Chon Tu-hwan ring in removing the heart and kidneys from the body of boxer Kim Tuk-ku, who fell unconscious in a game, thus killing him.

Today, our people are firmly determined to burn away U.S. colonial rule and overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan ring so that they can end all their misfortunes and hardships thereby protecting them from being forced to suffer national humiliation and disgrace -- the tragedy of a small and weak people.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should correctly view the situation, immediately stop the frantic whirlwind of arrests and immediately step down from power in accordance with the unanimous demand of the people.

We believe that, while making every effort to protect those patriots who set fire to the U.S. cultural center in Kwangju, the people of all walks of life should more resolutely wage the sacred struggle to burn away U.S. colonial rule.

KIM SANG-KYOP'S MEMORIAL DAY SPEECH CRITICIZED

SK241324 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2253 GMT 20 Nov 82

[NODONG SINMUN 21 November commentary: "Colonial Puppet's Trick of Camouflage"]

[Text] Creating commotion to build a so-called independence hall, traitor Chon Tu-hwan held a government-sponsored memorial rite for patriotic martyrs on 17 November in Seoul.

Through a so-called memorial address on that day, puppet Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop, the right-hand pawn of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, babbled about the shame of the colonial rule in the past and about one's desire for national salvation and pretended as if he were interested in the construction of unified independent country.

How on earth does the Chon Tu-hwan ring have the right to talk about the disgrace of the colonial rule and about the patriotic martyrs who devoted their lives to the national salvation struggle against the Japanese imperialists? Is it qualified to refer to reunification or independence?

As for the South Korean puppets, they are a gang of traitors who have not a bit of national conscience and a group of betrayers who long ago pledged to play the role of tainted stooges for the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

As for traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the chieftain of the South Korean regime -- while our nation was suffering from all kinds of national oppression, maltreatment and contempt under the truculent colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists, he was singing a Japanese imperialist military chant "Tohiko" [march toward liquidation of rebels] following the Japanese imperialist corps for liquidating communists, and was dreaming of becoming a young airman of the Japanese imperialists.

Such a group of traitors dare to rave about the history of national sufferings and about national salvations. This is nonsense.

The puppet clique pretended as if our nation had suffered from the disgrace of colonial rule only in the past, and as if independence has been achieved. This is an even more brazen act.

South Korea is not an independent country, but a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists. This is confirmed by several examples: South Korea is under the military occupation of the United States; the South Korean regime was created by it and the framing and execution of all policies in South Korea is authorized by the United States; and the prerogative of supreme command of the military and the economy in South Korea is in the hands of the U.S. imperialists.

Even the South Korean people themselves expose South Korea as a fiefdom of the United States and as a modern version of the puppet Manchurian government created by the Japanese imperialists.

Today, the descendants of the Japanese imperialist aggressors, who stabbed at the patriotic martyrs of the 1 March uprising, are again creeping into South Korea and cajoling the Chon Tu-hwan ring into allowing them to exploit and plunder the South Korean people. This is today's reality.

It is ridiculous to attempt to camouflage the sordid bodies of the colonial servants, distorting subordination as independence.

It is obvious why traitor Chon Tu-hwan is clamoring about independence or patriotism on every occasion -- by attaching a mark of an independent country to South Korea, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is trying to suppress the anti-U.S. struggle for independence growing in South Korea. By doing so, he is attempting to leave South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as their permanent colony and, in return for this, to realize his dirty desire for long-term power.

This is shown by the fact that, on this occasion the Chon Tu-hwan ring raved about the fostering of strength and about unity, finding the source of national division elsewhere.

The puppets' trick, however, will not work. Who will believe the gibberish of the colonial puppets who, to maintain the colonial rule of the U.S. masters, have suppressed with bayonets the just demands of the anti-U.S. force for independence and, to flutter their masters, gouged the kidneys from the body of a fellow countryman while he was still alive?

If the patriotic martyrs of the 1 March uprising were to see the present reality, in which South Korea is reduced to a colony of the U.S. imperialists and of the Japanese reactionaries, and the treacherous acts of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, they would lament bitterly.

Babbling about an independence hall or an altar, the Chon Tu-hwan clique should not insult the patriotic martyrs who devoted their lives to the sacred anti-imperialist struggle for national salvation.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES CHON'S TALKS TO MEDIA

SK260713 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2252 GMT 21 Nov 82

[NODONG SINMUN 22 November commentary: "Mean Act of a Person Cured by the People"]

[Text] Traitor Chon Tu-hwan last 19 November abruptly called in publishers and editors of newspapers and broadcasting stations and delivered a speech, a babbling about the mission of reporting, the functions of the press, and so on.

His prattle exposes his true nature as a fascist dictator and is shot through with sophisms aimed at preventing the dark side of South Korean society and the crimes of his ring from being known to the outside world by blocking public opinion and by thoroughly controlling the press. This is easily discernible from his babblings on the need for relations as partners between the press and the government as well as

those on accurate reporting and fair commentary to stem unfounded rumors which are injurious to the reputation of his ring.

It goes without saying that the unfounded rumors prattled about by traitor Chon Tu-hwan are the voices of the people disclosing truth and asserting justice, and that the accurate reporting and fair commentary claimed by him are reports reversing black and white. In other words, he attempted in his speech to discourage criticism of the U.S. imperialists' colonial subjugation policy against Korea and the puppets' nation-selling, traitorous maneuvers and to encourage statements supporting, and writing cooperating, with him. These are ignominious maneuvers to thoroughly control the South Korean press, to make it an agent of the government, thus making it an instrument to embellish and modify the treacherous acts and the heinous, murderous barbarities committed by his ring.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan has stifled the South Korean press by inventing over 70 restrictive clauses and paralyzed its reporting function, and is scheming to further tighten its control of the press with the ignominious prattle.

There is certainly cause for the South Korean puppets to be so afraid of fair public opinion and the objective reporting of facts. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is trembling in anxiety and horror in the ever-worsening political crisis and economic collapse which result from its fascist despotism and its treacherous maneuvers. Moreover, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has become the object of the indignation, curses and denunciations of fair public opinion and the people at home and abroad as the ring has revealed its ugly color as a complete colonial stooge of the U.S. imperialists through the recent Kyongju meeting between the aggressors and the traitors, and as it committed the infuriating barbarous murder of a compatriot by offering to its U.S. master the internal organs torn from the body of the young South Korean sportsman Kim Tuk-ku while he was unconscious due to bruises inflicted by the barbarous act of the U.S. participant in an international match.

For this very reason, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is trying to make the press more and more a tool and a puppet of the government and to thoroughly block public opinion, thereby foolishly maneuvering to shield from the eyes of the world the miserable conditions in South Korea, which has turned into a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists, and the treacherous crimes committed by his ring, especially the true story of its barbarous murder of youth Kim Tuk-ku.

It is well known to everyone that only those cursed by the people block a press that speaks for public opinion, that only those fearing the truth wield guns and swords in order to break power of conscientious reporters and journalists. However, it is a foolish illusion if the Chon Tu-hwan ring thinks it can hide its crimes by blocking the press. The truth will be revealed eventually, and the truth of the puppets' crimes will be disclosed to the world without fail. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique will pay a dear price before history and the people, despite its desperate efforts at survival through its maneuvers to make the press a puppet of the government and to block public opinion.

The mission of the press consists in truthfully reporting objective facts and in accurately reflecting and guiding public opinion of all strata of society. The South Korean journalists will repel all the repression and persecution, expose the colonialist fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges cursed by the people, expose to the entire world the murderers' infuriating barbarous massacre, and vigorously assert independence, democratization and reunification which are cherished goals of the masses, thereby fulfilling the mission of true journalists and exercising their own rights.

LEADERS, PRESS EXAMINE JAPANESE RELATIONS

Chon Tu-hwan Remarks

SK250808 Seoul YONHAP in English 1140 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Seoul, Nov 24 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Wednesday: "Although Japan is the closest country to South Korea geographically, it is hard to say the two countries' bilateral relations have always been led in a desirable direction since the normalization in 1965."

"However," Chon added: "The South Korean Government is still making diplomatic efforts for the continuing development of friendly ties between the two countries".

Meeting with 173 visiting cadre members of the Mindan, a pro-Seoul Korean residents association in Japan, at the presidential mansion Chongwadae, Chon said: "The government has paid keen attention to the legal status and well-being of the Korean residents in Japan, which is an important issue involved in Korean-Japan relations, and has not held back on any effort for improvement."

Chon expressed his hope that the Korean residents in Japan would devote themselves to "a desirable tomorrow of civil diplomacy and genuine friendship between the two countries with unity and creativity stronger than ever."

Paying special attention to the education of the second-generation leaders in the Korean community in Japan, Chon said that it is badly needed for the young would-be leaders to have a firm belief in the peaceful reunification of their motherland. "If the Korean people, both in and out of the country, unite with a firm belief in peaceful reunification, the North Korea cannot but come to the conference table in the future," said Chon.

Chon emphasized that it is the solemn order of the nation and history for us that all Koreans, whether in or out of the country, must unite and exert their utmost efforts to make the motherland a strong and prosperous country."

Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok was present at the meeting.

Comments on Nakasone Election

SK250816 Seoul YONHAP in English 0740 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Seoul, Nov 25 (YONHAP) -- Political parties in South Korea Thursday welcomed the election of Yasuhiro Nakasone as president of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

Rep Kim Yong-tae, spokesman for the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), expressed the hope that with new LDP leadership, the two majority parties through active dialogue would develop new cooperative relations beneficial to the security and prosperity of northeast Asia.

Speaking for the opposition Democratic Korea Party, Rep. Kim Chin-pae commented that: "We hope Japan, as an economic power, will help both rectify the trade imbalance between Korea and Japan and maintain security in northeast Asia" under the leadership of the new prime minister.

Chairman Pak Tong-chin of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee predicted that "the future relationship between the two countries will not deviate from its traditional pattern based on friendship and cooperation despite the leadership change in Japan."

Chairman Yi Chae-hyong and Secretary-General Kwon Ik-hyon of DJP have already cabled, in congratulatory messages to Nakasone, the hope for enhanced relations between the two neighboring countries in the future.

TIMES Editorial on Nakasone

SK260131 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "A New Start"]

[Text] After six weeks of bitter power struggle within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, an energetic and skillful politician -- Yasuhiro Nakasone -- has emerged as Japan's new prime minister. He has been widely dubbed as a man of action, albeit with the nickname "weathervane," advocating a political leadership of courage and decisiveness -- traits which his predecessor Zenko Suzuki, who made an abrupt announcement of his resignation last month in the face of intricate intraparty schism and external problems, was said to lack.

Among many implications of Mr. Nakasone's ascent to power, though subject to the formality of parliamentary consent due today, one that attracts prompt attention, international as well as domestic, is the prospect that Japan may mark a further swing to the right in some aspects of its policies.

As a matter of fact, the landslide support given to him was not in a general election but in balloting by the rank and file of the party, which after all has upheld conservatism ever since its foundation in 1955. Yet, there is no denying that his overwhelming victory is highly meaningful to the faction-ridden party and for that matter the Japanese at large, providing a broad political base for the premier-designate, who is distinctive even within the conservative party for his strongly pro-Western and particularly pro-U.S. views.

While no fundamental change in Japanese policy lines is in sight, as he has already vowed to respect his predecessor's policy, especially in foreign affairs, the new Japanese leader may possibly be inclined to make better use of the "mandate" in dealing with pressing issues at home and abroad.

For one thing, it remains to be seen how the professed advocate of greater military spending will meet persistent U.S. requests that Japan bear a bigger burden in the Pacific and its own defense -- a delicate issue in view of the financial squeeze besetting the Tokyo government, let alone the reluctance if not opposition voiced even in his ruling party.

In this connection, acute concern is due to his years-old call for the need to revise Japan's no-war Constitution to augment Japanese defense capability and preserve the nation's "true identity."

Overall, the ascension of Mr. Nakasone, a sophisticated politician known as champion of "neo-conservatism," is expected to improve Japan's relations with the West including the United States, which, also led by a conservative in the person of President Ronald Reagan, has been engaged in prolonged trade friction as well as the defense-sharing issue with Tokyo.

Such expectations of amelioration are also keen in relations between Korea and Japan, which have experienced strains in recent years over Seoul's request for economic development loans and more recently by the distortion of historical accounts pertinent to Korea in Japanese high-school textbooks. Already, on the very eve of his win in the LDP voting, the outgoing Japanese Cabinet took formal action to rectify the disputed history textbooks by setting new criteria for screening the texts.

Though this action alone does not necessarily mean a final settlement of the dispute because concrete measures for correction are still pending, it did clear a major obstacle in the way of restoring relations between the two neighboring countries -- at least in the diplomatic dimension.

With the breakthrough thus made and, moreover, with the emergence of a more realistic and defense-minded premier in Tokyo, it is hoped that the two countries will be able to solve another outstanding problem of economic cooperation in the near future.

When Seoul raised the loan issue last year, it pointed in part to the need for a new start in rejuvenating cooperative relations between the two countries. It seems in a sense that the time has now come for such a momentum.

ALLEGED KWANGJU ARSONIST SURRENDERS TO POLICE

SK260432 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] The criminal who attempted the abortive arson at the Kwangju U.S. cultural center on the evening of 20 November has surrendered to police. The Kwangju police station has today detained Mr Kwon (Hyong-kong), 22, a resident of 649-5, Sinan-dong, Puk-ku, Kwangju, on charge of attempted arson.

According to police, Mr Kwon is suspected of attempting at around 1110 on the evening of 20 November, to set fire to the U.S. cultural center in Kwangju by hurling a Molotov cocktail -- a beer bottle filled with gasoline -- onto a spot by the water tank on the roof of the movie room of the U.S. cultural center located in Hwanggum-dong, Kwangju City.

According to police, after drinking with his friends at a tavern in (Kunchon)-dong, Kwangju, at around 0900 on the evening of 20 November, Mr Kwon, obtaining a three-hop-size beer bottle, filled it with gasoline, which he bought for 600 won at Indong gas station in Indong, Kwangju. Then, catching a taxi, Mr Kwon went directly to the Kwangju U.S. cultural center. Arriving on the road before the cultural center, he attempted the arson, Mr Kwon stated to the police.

Following the abortive arson, Mr Kwon went home and hid himself for a while. Then, on the afternoon of last 23 November, he went by train to the home of his friend Pak, 22, in Suwon, Kyonggi Province. There, while trying to get some money to flee, he was urged by his friend Pak to surrender. Mr Kwon surrendered himself to the Suwon police station at around 0130 yesterday afternoon.

Mr Kwon stated to the police that, being jobless and experiencing social frustration caused by poverty, he abruptly committed the crime to vent his frustration and to draw public attention.

PRK MINISTRY SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS SINGAPORE

BK241430 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 24 Nov 82

[24 November statement of the PRK Foreign Ministry spokesman]

[Text] According to Western sources, last September the Singapore authorities had secretly sent to Son Sann's forces 2,640 SAR 80 automatic rifles and promised to send to Sihanouk's forces about the same number of weapons. Everyone knows that weapons have been freely sent through Thai territory to the sacrosanct areas that the Bangkok authorities have granted to the remnants of Pol Pot and the disguised Pol Pot to carry out destructive activities against the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. Everyone knows that since the genocidal Pol Pot regime was overthrown and the state power of the PRK established, the Singapore authorities have continuously supported -- morally and materially -- the genocidal Pol Pot gang which progressive peoples the world over have condemned and are condemning most strongly.

The Pol Pot gang has been defeated. Beijing and Washington have propped up the tripartite alliance of Khieu Samphan-Sihanouk-Son Sann, which, in reality, is the Pol Pot gang in disguise. Singapore, Bangkok and a number of reactionary circles in the ASEAN countries have hastily followed the tricks of the expansionists and imperialists by arming and sustaining reactionary Khmers in order to oppose the PRK and the Indochinese countries, create instability and threaten peace in the region, contrary to the tendency toward dialogue which is developing in the region and the world, which constitutes gross interference in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people.

This is an unfriendly and dangerous step against the PRK and threatens the security along the Kampuchean-Thai border. Those who have committed this act have to suffer its consequences. The PRK Foreign Ministry categorically condemns and demands an immediate stop to this improper act by the Singapore authorities and a number of ASEAN reactionary circles.

For almost 4 years, the Kampuchean people have won many important victories. The PRK enjoys stability and is firmly moving forward despite the maneuvers of Kampuchea's enemy which cannot stop the necessary progress and will not reverse the situation in Kampuchea. They will be shamefully defeated.

SOVIET ACADEMICS END TWO-WEEK LECTURE TOUR

BK240958 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1441 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Nov (SPK) -- Following their 2-week visit, Yuriy Klemov and Yuriy Apopov, lecturers and professors at the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the CPSU Central Committee, left Phnom Penh on Monday 22 November. They were seen off by cadres of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission. Yosef Kolesnikov, counsellor of the USSR Embassy in Kampuchea, was also present.

During their stay, the Soviet lecturers were received by Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission. Resistance figures here lend credence to a theory advanced in Beijing that the prince resented the red-carpet welcome given to Khieu Samphan by Chinese leaders while Sihanouk himself was still in Beijing recently. The moody and mercurial prince is president of the coalition, Khieu Samphan is vice president and Son Sann, himself now in Beijing, is prime minister.

They spoke at the political schools of the KUFNCD National Council, the Phnom Penh municipality, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kandal Province, the faculty of medicine, the higher pedagogic school, the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship higher technical school, and the political school of KPRP Central Committee's cabinet. They also visited cultural centers in Phnom Penh, the Tuol Sleng School-Prison, industrial establishments and model village Datkandal and Kompong Speu Provinces.

VODK REPORTS ON SON SANN'S VISIT TO PRC

BK250250 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
24 Nov 82

[Text] His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK], arrived in Beijing 20 November for an official visit to the PRC at the invitation of the Chinese Government. At the Beijing airport, his excellency was welcomed by His Excellency Han Nianlong, adviser to the Chinese Foreign Affairs Ministry, and Pech Cheang, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to China. The next day, His Excellency Zhao Ziyang, premier of the Chinese State Council, gave a ceremonial welcome to the prime minister at the hall of the Chinese National People's Congress.

On the evening of 21 November, His Excellency Zhao Ziyang, premier of the Chinese State Council, gave a banquet in honor of his excellency the prime minister. In his welcoming speech, His Excellency Zhao Ziyang said: The formation of the CGDK reflects the desire of the Kampuchean people and conforms to their interests. It also accords with the common aspiration of all justice-upholding countries in the world. It marks a new stage of the Kampuchean people's efforts to strengthen their unity, resist the Vietnamese aggressors, and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

His Excellency Premier Zhao Ziyang continued: The Vietnamese authorities have not changed their policy of aggression and expansion. They continue to refuse to carry out the UN resolution and pull their troops out of Kampuchea. They are preparing for a new operation on the Kampuchean battlefield. Furthermore, the Vietnamese authorities have employed various intrigues to sow dissension among the patriotic forces of Kampuchea in an attempt to obstruct and undermine their coalition. We believe that if the patriotic forces of Kampuchea, under the leadership of the CGDK, strengthen their unity and persist in the struggle, they will realize the aspiration of the Kampuchean nation and liberate their fatherland from the Vietnamese aggressors' yoke of domination.

In reply his excellency the prime minister said: Being aware of their noble mission for Kampuchea's liberation, the three resistance forces of Kampuchea unanimously approved the statement on the official formation of the CGDK on 22 June 1982. The official formation of this coalition government was declared in Kampuchean territory on 9 July 1982. As prime minister of the CGDK, I declare that the three forces that form the coalition government pledge to resolutely mobilize all their forces to struggle in the political, diplomatic and other fields so as to restore Kampuchea's complete independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

His excellency stressed: To lead an effective struggle for the liberation of the Kampuchean people, we are determined to take all actions necessary to maintain and develop the mutual knowledge, trust and understanding among the various parties of the coalition government and to realize national harmony on the basis of respecting each other's obligations and acknowledged and agreed principles. In the face of the subversive activities of the insidious enemies of the Kampuchean nation and people, we shall make every possible effort to safeguard the prestige of the coalition government at home and abroad that we jointly formed with the support and trust of the people.

PHOUN SIPASEUT CONGRATULATES PRC'S WU XUEQIAN

BK260124 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Nov 82

[23 November "Congratulatory Message" from Phoun Sipaseut, foreign affairs minister of the LPDR, to Wu Xueqian, foreign minister of the PRC]

[Text] On the occasion of your appointment as foreign minister of the PRC, I would like to extend my sincere congratulations and best wishes to you. I hope that the relations of friendship between the LPDR and the PRC will be normalized and improved for the common interest of the LAO and Chinese people **and for the sake of peace in this region and in the world.**

CHEA SIM-LED DELEGATION CONTINUES LAO VISIT

Meets Kaysone Phomvihan

BK250838 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0417 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Nov (SPK) -- On 23 November in Vientiane, the general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Kaysone Phomvihan, received Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly, who is heading a Parliamentary delegation on an official visit to Laos.

Kaysone Phomvihan expressed his joy in receiving the Kampuchean parliamentary delegation, "the legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people." He asked Sim to convey his congratulations to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and to other leaders of the Kampuchean state.

Kaysone Phomvihan talked about problems relating to the consolidation of friendship and all-round cooperation between the parties, states and peoples of Laos and Kampuchea and to the deepening of the special solidarity which binds the three Indochinese peoples. Chairman Chea Sim passed Heng Samrin's congratulations on to Kaysone Phomvihan. Chea Sim said that "the aim of our visit is to strengthen the solidarity, friendship, all-round cooperation and mutual assistance between the parties, states and peoples of our two countries. Kamsouk Keola, vice chairman and general secretary of the SPC, and Mrs Khampheng Boupha, member of the SPC Standing Committee, were present at the meeting, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On the same day, the Kampuchean delegation paid a visit to Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC. President Souphanouvong praised the Laos-Kampuchean-Vietnam militant solidarity and stressed that "the relations of friendship and militant solidarity between the three Indochinese countries are consolidating and deepening through their struggle against the common enemy." Souphanouvong denounced the Chinese expansionists, who sustain the reactionary Khmers in exile, and said he was convinced that the Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the KPRP and Government of Kampuchea, will lead its revolutionary cause to a good end. He said: "The party, government and people of Laos remain faithful to their stand: Support the Kampuchean people's revolutionary struggle."

Chea Sim and his party went to lay a wreath at the monument to the dead in Vientiane. President Souphanouvong hosted a reception in honor of the Kampuchean delegation.

On Wednesday, 24 November, a meeting took place in Vientiane between the PRK National Assembly delegation led by Chairman Chea Sim and that of the SPC of Laos led by President Souphanouvong.

The two delegations talked about the situation in their respective countries, the deepening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two legislative organs and the two peoples, and the regional and international problems which are of interest to them.

Che Sim Speech

BK260825 Vientiane Domestic Servide in Lao 0000 GMT 24 Nov 82

[23 November speech by Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the PRK National Assembly and of the KUFNCD, delivered at Vientiane banquet -- recorded in Kampuchean fading into translation]

[Text] Beloved and respected Comrade Souphanouvong, beloved and respected comrades in the party and state leadership and various organizations, beloved comrades and friends:

I am extremely happy to attend this joyous banquet you have organized, comrades and friends, to welcome our PRK National Assembly delegation's visit to Laos. On behalf of the PRK National Assembly delegation and in my own name, and on behalf of all the Kampuchean people, I would like to express our profound gratitude to you and wholeheartedly congratulate you, with revolutionary fraternity, on the great achievements scored by the fraternal Lao people in fulfilling the tasks of building and defending their beloved country. [applause] At the same time, I am very happy to convey the wholehearted affection of the Kampuchean party, National Assembly, state and people to the Lao party, the SPC, the government and the fraternal Lao people. [applause]

Kampuchea and Laos have certain special common characteristics. Our two peoples are very similar in physical features, as if we were from the same parents. We have shared the same fate and have been closely related to each other for several centuries. Our national characteristics, civilization, culture, social systems, traditions, customs and beliefs are very similar. Though humble and gentle by nature, our peoples are studious and heroic and persevere to overcome all obstacles. We have fought in the same trench with the Vietnamese people in resisting the old and new colonialists, the imperialists, the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, the feudalists and the capitalists, and we simultaneously scored historic victories in 1975. The arduous and heroic struggle and the close militant solidarity between the Kampuchean and Lao peoples have become our national tradition and a decisive factor for the life and death of our peoples.

In carrying out the struggle under the banner of the national united front [as heard], the banner of the Lao Itsala Front, the banner of the Lao Patriotic Front, and the banner of the Lao Front for National Construction, the heroic Lao people have always remained steadfast in their battles. Although they have encountered numerous difficulties, the heroic Lao people have never wavered. They had always tried to overcome difficulties in fulfilling national tasks and the socialist revolution until they scored a historic victory in 1975. Since then, they have endeavored to build a new progressive society for their country under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP. We, the Kampuchean people, are fully convinced that the relations and militant solidarity between our two peoples will become a strong steel fortress guaranteeing a firm and lasting bulwark for our revolutionary rewards and our peoples' destiny for several years to come. No reactionary forces will be able to shake the relations and militant solidarity between our two countries. [applause]

We are extremely proud of your glorious achievements and wholeheartedly hail the revolutionary victories scored by the fraternal Lao people. We are very proud of these victories and firmly believe that the heroic Lao people will score even greater victories in the future. [applause]

These great victories have further heightened and strengthened the prestige and influence of the LPDR in the international arena, strongly contributed to the strengthening of the common strength of the three Indochinese countries in defending peace and stability in this region and in promoting friendly relations and all-round cooperation with neighboring countries and countries throughout the world.

Nevertheless, angered by such great victories of the Lao people, the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces, have consistently pursued an aggressive policy by relentlessly trying to sabotage the Lao revolution and slandering the correct and clear-sighted line and policies of the Lao party and government. Even more serious is that they have given all types of support, training and arms to exiled Lao reactionaries in order to send them into Laos to carry out disturbances to destroy the happy lifestyle currently enjoyed by the Lao people. They have infiltrated their forces into Laos to intimidate and clash with the Lao people along border areas with a view to imposing their administrative power along the Lao-Chinese border and to exerting economic pressure on the LPDR.

However, no matter what kinds of dangerous tricks they have employed in trying to sabotage the Lao revolution, they will never be able to defeat the Lao people, who are under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP. On the contrary, they will suffer a painful and bitter defeat.

Beloved and respected Comrade Souphanouvong, beloved and respected comrades and friends, the historic victory scored on 7 January 1979 opened a new era for the Kampuchean people's beautiful land of Angkor. For nearly 4 years, the Kampuchean people have concentrated all their efforts and skills on reviving and restoring the heavy losses inflicted on the people by the genocidal regime. Under the leadership of the KPRP and with prompt and wholehearted support and assistance from all friendly countries and peoples, including the peoples of Laos, Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and from peace- and justice-loving and progressive people throughout the world, the Kampuchean people have managed to score great all-round victories in the political, economic, social, cultural and public health fields.

In 1979 we toppled the genocidal regime. In 1980 we managed to do away with the danger of famine and our people began to enjoy a better life. Their living conditions improved and our national economy began to also improve. In 1981 we set out to consolidate the administrative power from the central down to the grassroots levels and held elections to the National Assembly. At the same time, a new charter was drafted at the fourth party congress to outline the principles and direction for our immediate tasks. The First Session of the First National Assembly and the Third Session of the KUFNCD were convened to map out the orientation for new tasks and to consolidate and strengthen the leadership to conform to reality in the country. Our First National Assembly convened the second and third sessions to enact laws on the evolution of new revolutionary society in Kampuchea. [applause]

Beloved comrades and friends, the victories scored by the Kampuchean people over the past 4 years have greatly enraged our enemies. These enemies have tried in every way and through all kinds of dangerous schemes to destroy the happy life enjoyed by the Kampuchean people and to obstruct the growth and expansion of the Kampuchean revolution. However, they have suffered painful and heavy defeats in the military field. That is why these enemies have turned their efforts to political, diplomatic, espionage and psychological warfare campaigns to hoodwink and deceive public opinion both at home and abroad into giving them support and assistance.

Recently, the Beijing big-nation expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces in the ASEAN countries -- particularly Thailand -- tried to do everything possible to form the so-called tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea with a view to covering up the depraved, traitorous and antipopular nature of the genocidal and bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique so that they will be able to return as the masters of the Kampuchean people. They employed numerous tricks to put pressure on UN member countries to recognize the UN seat [of Democratic Kampuchea] and to retain the name of the genocidal clique at the recently concluded 37th UN General Assembly session. They have tried in every way to undermine the friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between Kampuchea and Laos and between Kampuchea and Vietnam in order to isolate Kampuchea so that they will be able to easily swallow up and to reverse the revolutionary situation in our country. However, all of their schemes have been thwarted and defeated by the Kampuchean people, as well as by the strength of the militant solidarity of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam both in the country and the international arena.

The Kampuchean people solemnly condemn the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists for colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces to create instability and a warlike atmosphere in Southeast Asia. They have exposed and strongly denounced the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces for sheltering and feeding the traitorous, antipopular and genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan-Sihanouk-Son Sann cliques, which are trained and sent back into the country to carry out anti-PRK activities.

The Kampuchean people deplore the unjust resolution adopted at the 37th UN General Assembly session to retain the seat of the genocidal democratic Kampuchea clique at the United Nations. The Kampuchean people throughout the country resolutely oppose the UN resolution on Kampuchea, which was adopted without the participation of the PRK -- the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people -- and regard it as null and void. We wholeheartedly support the sincerity of the Lao people in their struggle in the international arena to bring peace and stability to Southeast Asia. We would especially like to express our sincere support and appreciation for the proposal made by the LPDR UN representative at the 37th UN General Assembly session on the legitimate rights of the PRK.

We pledge to constantly safeguard, strengthen and consolidate the friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam, to insure their continued survival. This is because they are the decisive factor in the victories of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries. The Kampuchean people in particular pledge to thoroughly and firmly implement the treaty of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between Kampuchea and Laos signed by Comrade President Heng Samrin and Comrade President Souphanouvong in Phnom Penh on 22 March 1979 and to consolidate and strengthen the friendship, solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two national assemblies in the legislative field. [applause]

On this occasion, I ask all comrades and friends attending this banquet to raise your glasses to the lasting friendship, solidarity and cooperation among Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam, to the vigorous growth and development of the LPDR as well as the victory in the tasks of building and defending the beloved country of the Lao people, to the health of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, to the health of Comrade Souphanouvong, to the health of all the Lao party and state leaders and to the health of all comrades and friends at this banquet. Thank you. [applause]

Souphanouvong Speech

BK251412 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 24 Nov 82

[23 November speech by Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC and of the LFNC Central Committee, delivered at Vientiane banquet in honor of the PRK National Assembly delegation -- recorded]

[Text] Beloved Comrade Chairman Chea Sim, beloved comrades in the PRK National Assembly delegation, beloved comrades and friends: Today we are specially proud to welcome the delegation of the PRK National Assembly led by Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the PRK National Assembly, chairman of the KUFNCD, which is paying an official visit to Laos as a highly honored guest of the SPC of the LPDR and is bringing with it the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and profound affection of the fraternal Kampuchean people to the Lao people. On this auspicious occasion, on behalf of the SPC and the Lao people, I would like to wholeheartedly extend our warm and intimate tribute and fraternal and militant welcome to Comrade Chea Sim and all the comrades in the PRK National Assembly delegation.

Beloved comrades, Kampuchea has been our close neighbor since ancient times. The Lao and Kampuchean peoples as well as the Vietnamese people shared the same destiny in the past, that is, to suffer severe hardships from being cruelly enslaved, repressed, suppressed and intimidated by the feudalists, colonialists, and U.S. imperialist aggressors. Subsequently, under the beacon of Marxism-Leninism and the Great October Russian Revolution introduced by beloved and respected President Ho Chi Minh, the peoples in our two countries, as well as the Vietnamese people, cooperated with one another to further enhance the tradition of heroic struggle against the common enemies, thereby overcoming all difficulties. Sharing weal and woe and being resolved to carry out a protracted and arduous struggle along the path of national-democratic revolution, they managed to defeat one enemy after another, thus scoring successive victories until the final victory for their countries. The liberation of our two countries and Vietnam from the neocolonialist rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors is a significant contribution to the enhancement of strength of various nations which have struggled for peace, national independence, democracy, social progress and socialism.

Beloved comrades, the Lao people are sympathetic to the fraternal Kampuchean people because, after defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors, they suffered from the betrayal of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique of reactionaries -- lackeys of the Beijing reactionary ruling clique. At the same time, we are also very happy to see that the fraternal Kampuchean people, under the KPRP leadership, defeated the genocidal clique and have since pursued the line and policy on the rehabilitation and reconstruction of their fatherland according to the genuine principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The fraternal Kampuchean people have now firmly and majestically marched forward along the path of socialism.

Beloved comrades, in the past few years the Kampuchean people, thanks to the leadership of the KPRP, headed by Comrade Chairman Heng Samrin, have achieved successes in all respects in the struggle to defend the country and to build their new life. The agriculture and industry have been restored and developed along the socialist direction. The educational, cultural, public health and other fields have been firmly developed. The material and cultural life of the laboring people has been gradually improved. Although the Beijing reactionary ruling clique and the U.S. imperialists have colluded and mobilized other reactionary forces to carry out their schemes of sabotage and subversion, the Kampuchean Army and people have defeated the enemies of the nation in every case.

Despite the fact that the enemies have resorted to slanderous schemes, the role and prestige of the PRK have been raised daily to a higher level in the international arena and in the countries, organizations and progressive movements which cherish peace and justice throughout the world. The correct and consistent foreign policy of the PRK has been hailed and supported by various countries and progressive mankind all over the world. The PRK has withstood firmly and majestically the threats, sabotage and subversive schemes of the Beijing reactionary ruling clique, the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary powers.

Our Lao people are very proud at these brilliant victories and successes of the fraternal Kampuchean people, and consider those victories and successes as their own. [applause]

Beloved Comrade Chairman Chea Sim, beloved comrades, as you, comrades, are aware, earlier this year our party successfully convened its third congress. In the congress, our party reviewed the path of Lao revolution over the past 10 years and put forth a guideline for the Lao revolution in the new stage -- the stage of national defense and socialist construction. The congress reiterated the great victories recorded by our Lao people in the cause of national liberation, the building and consolidation of the people's administrations, the restoration and building of the economy, the development of culture and the building of their new life. It also reiterated the significant victories in smashing schemes and acts of sabotage, destruction, threats and aggression of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries, thereby safeguarding national independence and sovereignty, maintaining the peaceful construction labor of the Lao people of all tribes, securely defending the forefront of socialism in this region and positively contributing to the enhancement of strength of the socialist community in the maintenance of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

At present, the SPC and other party and state organizations, together with our Lao people, are positively carrying out activities to contribute to an effective implementation of the resolutions of the third party congress. Based on the slogan that everything is for the defense and building of the country, our Lao people are striving to implement the first 5-year plan, 1981-85, and actually the plan for 1982, to lead the country's march another step forward along the socialist road.

Beloved comrades, the present world situation is changing. It is complicated and tense as a result of the policy of waging cold war, carrying out the arms race and making threats of nuclear war pursued by the U.S. ruling circles in collusion with other reactionary powers. The struggle of the people of the world for various objectives of the era will continue to be fierce and furious. But it is clear that the three revolutionary currents have continued to maintain the strategic position of offensive and have been developed and strengthened with each passing day. The trend of detente and peace is an irreversible trend.

We fully support the peace program of the CPSU and the various peace initiatives actually, creatively and consistently proposed by the Soviet Government. We pledge to do our best to contribute to the cause of struggle for peace and cooperation among various nations and are convinced that, with the development and strength of the socialist community, with the great Soviet Union as the core and with the solidarity and growth of the forces for peace on all continents, this cause will certainly be successful and world peace will be securely safeguarded.

Beloved comrades, we are convinced that this visit of the PRK National Assembly delegation will contribute to the daily strengthening and further development of the spirit of fraternal friendship, the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between our two countries.

On this occasion, on behalf of the party, state and people of Laos, I would like to once again express profound gratitude and sincere thanks to the party, state and people of Kampuchea for giving vigorous support to our Lao people's cause of national defense and socialist construction.

In this cordial, warm atmosphere full of friendly, comradely and fraternal sentiments in the trench of struggle for socialism and for peace, I would like to invite you, comrades, to drink a toast to the new, yet greater successes of the fraternal Kampuchean people in carrying out the cause of struggle to maintain revolutionary gains, to build the fatherland and to restore their new life; to the strengthening and fruitfulness of the spirit of fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two countries of Laos and Kampuchea; to the good health of Comrade President Heng Samrin; to the good health of Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan; to the good health of Comrade Chea Sim and other comrade members of the PRK National Assembly delegation; to the glorious success of Comrade Sim and other comrade members of the delegation on this historic visit; to the good health of all Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese comrades attending the banquet here.
[applause]

SHELLS HIT BORDER AREA FROM KAMPUCHEAN FIGHTING

BK260403 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Artillery shells landed near a Thai village here on Wednesday night, as fighting between Khmer resistance forces and Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin troops continued into the sixth day. Military field sources said rice crops in Klong Namsai were slightly damaged by artillery shells believed fired from Kampuchea by Vietnamese gunners late Wednesday night.

Most of the clashes during the past six days have centered along Highway 502, which runs south of the main Highway 5. Officers said at least 19 artillery shells had landed on Thai soil in seven separate incidents between October 21 and yesterday. They also reported, without details, that two Thai soldiers were killed in five separate clashes with foreign forces. The "foreign forces" also intruded twice into Thai territory, the officers said.

Director-General of the Thai Armed Forces Information Office Lt-Gen Wibun Raosathian said about 25,000 Vietnamese-led troops in Kampuchea have moved close to the Thai border, where they are poised for an expected dry season military sweep against Kampuchean resistance groups. But he said the guerrillas are fighting back and last week ambushed Vietnamese troops and destroyed a bridge along Highway 5 between Poipet and Sisophon.

Lt-Gen Wibun said the Vietnamese were recruiting Kampuchean civilians living near Poipet -- opposite Aranyaprathet -- to build roads to the frontier for supplying food and ammunition for the offensive. He said about 1,200 Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers were only 500 metres from the border, but still inside Kampuchea. About 20 Soviet-made T-54 tanks had also moved to nearby border areas, he added.

The combined Chanthaburi-Trat force yesterday, in a news release of its own, said Vietnam has moved fresh troops close to the southeastern Thai border and has increased the use of helicopters to support its foot soldiers in the fighting against the guerrillas.

THAI MILITARY: SRV BEGINS DRY SEASON OFFENSIVE

BK250648 Hong Kong AFP in English 0616 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Nov 25 (AFP) -- Vietnam has begun its expected dry season offensive against Cambodian resistance elements after beefing up troops in the north and northwest of Cambodia, Thai military authorities said here today. Supreme Command Spokesman Lt. Gen. Wibun Raosathian said the offensive began on November 6.

Army spokesman Col Narudon Detpradityut noted this came after a fresh injection of troops in northern province of Oddar Meanchey and the northwestern province of Battambang. But the resistance forces were avoiding direct confrontation with Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin troops, instead using small guerrilla units to strike at Vietnamese roads and supply lines, Gen Wibun said.

Thailand had suffered a number of overspills from the fighting but Thai troops stationed in the volatile Thai-Cambodian border area enjoyed "high morale" and were ready to take defensive action, the spokesman affirmed. Thai authorities have predicted Hanoi would launch an all-out military sweep against Cambodian resistance groups as a result of its recent political defeat at the United Nations.

Thai military authorities are braced for cross-border incursions as Vietnamese troops are expected to conduct "hot pursuit" against runaway guerrillas. China has promised support for Thailand in the event of any Vietnamese invasion.

PRC ACCUSED OF 'ARMED PROVOCATIONS' NEAR BORDER

BK251506 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] In recent days, Chinese troops on many occasions conducted armed provocation activities in and intruded into some border areas in Cao Bang Province, killing and wounding a number of civilians and threatening and sabotaging the daily life of the Vietnamese people in these areas.

On 11 November, tens of Chinese soldiers and many groups of Chinese militiamen intruded into the area of Ha Quang. They felled trees for logs and looted and destroyed food crops on a number of hectares. After being counterattacked and driven back to the other side of the border, they fired dozens of 12.7-mm salvos toward this area, wounding 2 civilians.

On 16 November, tens of Chinese soldiers intruded into the area of marker posts 69 and 70 in Ngoc Khe village, Trung Khanh District, and opened fire indiscriminately at our cooperative members who were working in the ricefields, killing and wounding 6 persons.

Since 15 November, Chinese soldiers have more than 10 times opened infantry mortar fire of various calibers on the area of Thi Hoa, Ha Lang District, destroying a number of houses and killing some domestic animals. They also used loudspeakers to make propaganda and slanderous allegations and threaten to normal life of the local people.

Determined to protect their own lives and property, our armed forces and people in the aforementioned areas promptly punished the Chinese soldiers for their intrusions and provocations.

COMMENTARY VIEWS BANGKOK AS BEIJING'S 'TOOL'

BK250616 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Station commentary: "The Mastermind and His Accomplice in Opposing the Kampuchean People"]

[Text] Thai Prime Minister Prem has concluded his trip to China. What does Beijing want from Prem and what has Prem reaped during this trip to Beijing? Foreign public opinion has pointed out: The purpose of this Beijing-Bangkok meeting was none other than to seek ways to continue to oppose the Kampuchean people and sabotage the trend for dialogue in Southeast Asia.

Rightly so, for during the 16 November reception for Prem, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang offered Mr Prem a sensational present; that is, if Vietnam launches a military attack on Thailand, China will resolutely side with Thailand and will spare no effort to help Thailand counter this aggression. Mr Zhao Ziyang further sweetly told Thai Prime Minister Prem: China's confidence in and support for Thailand is important in the so-called control of Vietnam's regional hegemony in order to protect peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

There is nothing new in Beijing's words and allegations. Beijing is merely harping on its same old tune of slandering Vietnam and scaring Thailand in order to draw Thailand more closely to its orbit so that Thailand can serve as its card in opposing the Indochinese foreign ministers' conference in Ho Chi Minh City last July.

On the basis of instigation and attraction, Beijing presented to the Thai prime minister a specific plan of military aid to the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea -- of disguised Pol Pot -- which is now taking refuge in Thai territory. Beijing is scheming to use this bait of aid to create conditions for Bangkok to plunge deeper along the path of playing the direct role of greasing the disguised Pol Pot three-horse carriage, of creating a military and political echo that would pave the way for this carriage to sneak into the summit conference of nonaligned countries scheduled for next March in New Delhi.

This trip by Prem to Beijing has shown further and more clearly that the Bangkok administration has turned itself into an effective tool of Beijing in opposing the peoples of Kampuchea and the other Indochinese countries. Prem played an active role in helping Beijing set up the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. Now, he wants more money to foster this government.

A correspondent of the French daily LE FIGARO really made no mistake when he observed: The main purpose of Prem's trip to Beijing was to see what quantity of weapons and ammunition China might provide to the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

We should add further that it was not by accident that many high-ranking security, defense and oil officials from the Bangkok administration accompanied Prem in his trip to Beijing. Four years earlier, Beijing offered Bangkok an economic gift of cheap oil price in exchange for permission to use Thai territory to rescue the Pol Pot clique. Prem is now following the old rut, ready to sell the country's sovereignty for the dirty economic bait of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists.

The public in Thailand and other ASEAN countries is very concerned about this Bangkok-Beijing relationship. Before Prem went to Beijing, the Thai daily MATICHON on 15 November warned the Bangkok administration's top leaders: Thailand should not turn itself into a political stooge for a big country and should not court trouble and disaster for the Thai people by following Beijing in opposing the Kampuchean people.

Many leaders of ASEAN countries are concerned by the fact that China is trying, through Thailand, to enhance Pol Pot's position under the cloak of the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. At a time when Beijing still maintains its Maoist activities against the Southeast Asian governments, including the Thai Government, for Thailand to serve as Beijing's card is tantamount to courting disaster for itself.

The Indonesian daily SINAR HARAPAN on 10 November posed a series of practical questions to Thai Prime Minister Prem: Can Thailand see that China is the greatest threat to itself and to Southeast Asia as a whole? Will Southeast Asia resign itself to permanently being a toy in China's hands?

On this occasion, the progressive public in Southeast Asian countries further pointed out: Beijing itself is plotting to replace the United States and to threaten Indochinese and the Southeast Asian countries. It was Thailand that once followed the United States in attacking Indochina. History has clearly specified that Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries are victims of Sino-American aggression. Zhao Ziyang's hue and cry about Vietnam's threat to Thailand and Southeast Asia is merely a cheap, instigative trick that can fool no aware person.

Disregarding historic truths and rejecting the three Indochinese countries' peaceful proposals, Thailand is plunging deeper along the criminal path of serving as Beijing's card in opposing the peoples of Kampuchea and the other Indochinese countries. Thai progressive parlance says that Thailand is turning itself into a political stooge in the hands of Chinese expansionism.

HANOI CITES REPORTS OF SINGAPORE ARMS TO CGDK

BK250946 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] AFP reported from Bangkok that Singapore had shipped large quantities of weapons, such as SAR 80 automatic rifles, to the Son Sann bandits now hiding in Thai territory. Singapore also promised to deliver weapons to the Moulinika bandits in the near future. Both the spokesman of the Thai Supreme Command and representative of the Singapore Embassy in Thailand said that they did not know anything about this report when they were questioned by Bangkok press correspondents. This is because they knew that Singapore's action was illegal and directly hostile to the People's Republic of Kampuchea, an independent and sovereign country.

U.S. LIFTING OF SANCTIONS ON PIPELINE VIEWED

BK231509 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Reagan administration has been compelled to lift the ban on U.S. technology supply to the Soviet gas pipeline project. Announcing the decision, President Reagan and his associates tried to save the American face by making a lot of justifications. Reagan even tried to make believe that it was a gesture of good will from Washington, but all this did not arouse public interest. And THE NEW YORK TIMES on November 15 called it a belated and unadmired decision. In this connection is our commentary.

What has compelled Mr Reagan to lift the decision against the Soviet Union? Let's take a look back at the initial goal of the American sanction. More than a year ago, some Western European countries concluded with the Soviet Union an economic contract described as the contract of the century. The Soviet Union is expected under the contract to provide in 25 years to Western Europe an amount of 40 billion cubic meters of natural gas. In exchange for this, Western Europe will make financial and technological contributions to the 5,500-kilometer Siberian-Western European pipeline.

Naturally, the financial investment should be gradually remunerated in gas to be supplied at negotiable prices.

The Reagan administration has shown anger at this contract of the century. This is because it was not only an expression of East-West detente against the American will, but in fact the Western European allies of the United States have been seeking to free themselves from the U.S. orbit in economy at least. This accounts for the U.S. sanctions and subsequent additional punitive measures taken against any West European country that dared supply equipment for the Soviet project.

By issuing this ban, Mr Reagan hoped to kill two birds with one stone, that is, to inflict economic and political losses on the Soviet Union through the construction delays. [sentence as heard]

On the other hand, he also wanted to create difficulties for the Western European countries and make them more dependent on the United States. However, none of Mr Reagan's targets were hit. The hope to delay the construction of the Soviet gas pipeline never came through. The Reagan administration had mistakenly thought that the Soviet Union was technically incapable of producing big pressure-bearing pipes and 25-megawatt turbines. In fact, the Soviet Union has been the only country in the world that can produce multilayered steel pipes instead of one-layered pipes. The Soviet Union has also several factories producing 25-megawatt turbines with better quality than U.S. products, as remarked by the London FINANCIAL TIMES. This capacity has enabled the Soviet Union to affirm that the contract on Soviet gas export to Western Europe will be strictly implemented despite the United States ban. The Soviet affirmation has been welcomed with confidence by the FRG, Britain, France and other Western European countries.

Many authoritative economists in the West have concluded that the American ban does the U.S. more harm than good while causing no losses to the Soviet Union. U.S. companies suffered an estimated \$1-billion loss while tens of thousands of American workers were dismissed. What is more, this anti-Soviet sanction landed the United States and its Western allies in the worst tension of the past 30 years. It is clear that any prolongation of the ban will only cause more political and economic losses for Washington. This is the underlined reason that compelled Reagan to lift the ban on U.S. technology to the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN VIEWS CHEA SIM'S VISIT

BK251227 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 24 Nov 82

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Invincible Strength of Vietnam-Kampuchea Militant Solidarity" -- date not given]

[Text] In recent days our people and people's armed forces have followed with especially happy feelings the official friendship visit to our country by the PRK National Assembly delegation led by Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the KUFNCD. The leading comrades of our party, state and National Assembly and our people of various strata warmly welcomed the emissaries of the fraternal Kampuchean people, brilliantly displaying the pure and lofty solidarity and friendship between the parties, states and peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea.

This highly successful visit has left us with extremely fine sentiments. Consistent with the aspirations and interests of the two nations, this visit has greatly contributed to consolidating and developing the Vietnam-Kampuchea militant solidarity at a time when the revolutionary cause of the people of each country is gaining strong and firm momentum for development. After enduring untold sacrifices of flesh and blood, the two peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea have today achieved total independence and freedom and are advancing on the path of socialist construction. Through decades of extremely valiant struggle and glorious victories, our two peoples have faithfully united and stood shoulder to shoulder, helping each other surmount all difficulties and trials.

The Vietnam-Kampuchea militant solidarity is a great strength that guarantees brilliant success for the revolution in each country. This militant solidarity, which was forged in the red flames of the revolutionary war, has today become an extremely glorious tradition and an extremely valuable legacy.

By learning from historical and present lessons and from the deep experiences gained in the struggle for common objectives and ideals, we have come to realize more profoundly than ever the responsibility of each nation in protecting and fostering the everlasting and constantly developing great solidarity and friendship between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

We feel very proud and elated over the Vietnam-Kampuchea treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation signed nearly 4 years ago in Phnom Penh, which strongly affirms the determination of the two parties, states and nations to build an eternally pure and lasting Vietnam-Kampuchea militant alliance. Today this treaty is being transformed into reality in many fields. Our two countries have increasingly expanded mutual cooperation and assistance in the political, economic, cultural and social fields in the interests of both peoples as well as of peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world. This visit to Vietnam by the Kampuchean National Assembly delegation has greatly further contributed to the implementation of the treaty, thereby creating more favorable conditions for the two peoples to fulfill their lofty duties satisfactorily.

The hostile forces are very irritated and embittered by the lasting and close solidarity between Vietnam and Kampuchea, a strong wall that blocks their path of expansionism and aggression. Therefore, the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary Beijing expansionists have frenziedly pursued a hostile policy against the three Indochinese countries, intensively distorted and undermined the solidarity between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and prevented the process of dialogue and normalization between the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries, thereby causing tension in Southeast Asia. In an attempt to divide the two nations, they have made slanderous accusations against Vietnam's discharge of its international duty in sending its beloved sons to fight side by side with the Kampuchean people, smash the genocidal Pol Pot regime and help the PRK in national construction and defense. Beijing, Washington and the reactionary forces in Southeast Asia have also set up the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in order to deceive public opinion and further their scheme to oppose Vietnam and undermine the Kampuchean revolution.

Nevertheless, no schemes and maneuvers of Beijing and Washington and no dark forces can reverse the firm developmental trend of the Kampuchean revolution; and no distortions and attempts at division can shake the cemented Vietnam-Kampuchea militant solidarity which was built with the flesh and blood of many generations. Vietnam and Kampuchea, forever united and standing by each other's side and uniting and cooperating in all fields with the Soviet Union and the socialist community, are determined to overcome all challenges, smash all the enemy's opposition and sabotage activities, make their countries prosperous and strong and firmly defend their beloved fatherlands.

In saying their reluctant farewell to the emissaries of the heroic Kampuchean people, our people had wonderful impressions of the extremely intimate feelings brought by the visiting delegation to the people and land of Vietnam. The Vietnam-Kampuchea joint communique asserts that the delegation of the Vietnamese National Assembly and the delegation of the Kampuchean National Assembly agreed that the visit to the SRV by the delegation of the PRK National Assembly was a major contribution to consolidating and strengthening the special friendship and solidarity and the all-sided cooperation between the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea.

The militant solidarity between Vietnam and Kampuchea is the invincible strength of the two nations and a firm guarantee for final success of each nation's revolutionary cause.

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